New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1337. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARA AT HALIFAX.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

RISE IN THE FUNDS.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

KING OF SARDINIA IN LONDON.

Corn Scarcely for Freight.

NEW CONSTITUTION SUPPRESSED.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Quiet—American Stocks in Request.

Consols 90 1-8.

London, Sat. 7—Liverpool, Sun. 8.

Circular Steam Printing Telegraph, Office No. 11 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Ada*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning.

The *Ada* reports, 9th December, 6:30 P. M., exchanged signals with the steamship Persia, bound into Liverpool. The *Ada* sailed, at 8 A. M., for Boston, where she will be due about 6 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The steamship *Hermann*, sailing from Southampton for New-York on the 5th inst., with 100 passengers and a full cargo.

The ship Constitution, of New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th, and on the following morning, while lying at anchor in the River Mersey, was observed to be on fire. Assistance was immediately rendered, but the burned all day, and at night was scuttled in twenty feet of water. Part of the contents of the lower hold it was thought would be saved in a damaged state, but otherwise the ship and cargo were a total loss. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to be from spontaneous combustion. The passengers and baggage were all landed in safety.

Parliament is prorogued till the 31st of January, when to meet for business.

The King of Sardinia has been the guest of Queen VICTORIA during the week. On Sunday he worshipped in the Sardinian Chapel—Cardinal WISEMAN preaching. On Monday he attended the review, and on Tuesday visited London, which was illuminated in his honor. On Wednesday he was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camp at Aldershott. On Thursday he left London for Dover.

A public meeting held at London to consider monetary crises and influence of the Bank Charter act, passed resolutions condemnatory of the existing British Currency laws. The meeting was but preliminary to others yet to be held.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE has returned to England.

THE WAR.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors, but the public had no means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of little value.

It is a very noticeable circumstance, that the assertions of the British Press on the subject of negotiations frequently at variance with those of influential Continental papers.

The London *Times* and D'ISRAELI's organ, the *London Press*, are prominent in asserting that peace is near at hand, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum announcing [illegible]

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* has an editorial headed "The War is only Beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years.

The London *Times* has a reply to the *Bee*, asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness.

The Crimea.

The *Times* correspondent writes from the camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the north and south sides. *The Russian works* on the north side are rapidly assuming gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy the Sebastopol docks are quite complete. Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp. Horse races are advertised in the British, and theatres in the French camps. The weather has been fine.

Deserters confirm the reports that the bulk of the Russian army remains in its former position, viz.:—The 11th, 12th, and 15th divisions on the Severnaya or North Plateau; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie's Range, and the rest on the Plateau of Koralez, keeping the 6th and 4th Corps at Eupatoria.

The French have been reinforced by General CHASSELOUP's division, consisting of 15,000 men. The English and Sardinians are also reinforced, and it is supposed that the Russians have received reinforcements likewise.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent the landing of troops in the rear of the North forts.

The Allies have connected the French and English camp by a bridge of boats.

Admiral LYONS continues to cruise near Kertch, as also Admiral STEWART, ready to attack, and have fortified Anapat with 30,000, and Gerilidzik with 15,000 men.

General SIMPSON commands, on the 23d Nov., "Nothing more."

A French Colonel and Captain while making a reconnoissance, were murdered by the Cossacks.

A Sebastopol letter of the 27th November, says that three hundred sail of grain ships were windbound in Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa has suspended payment.

It is announced, not officially, that the mediation of France and England has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report the COTTON market steady at former rates. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. say that the demand from the trade continues large notwithstanding the reduced stock, but holders are so anxious to realize, that there has been no advance excepting on Middling New-Orleans, which is 1-16d. dearer. The sales of the week amounted to 50,800 bales, of which speculators took 6,000 and exporters 5,000.

The business of Saturday was estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,400 to speculators. The market closed steady at the following quotations:

New-Orleans Fair.....	6¾d.	Orleans Middling.....	6¾d.
Uplands Fair.....	6¾d.	Uplands Mid...5 7-16@6¾d.	
Mobile Fair.....	6d.	Mobile Middling.....	6¼d.
Ordinary to Good.	5d.@6¼d.	Inferior	4¼d.@5d.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester are rather more favorable than at the last accounts.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. and the *Broker's Circular* both report a quiet market, with but little speculative demand, and prices generally a trifle lower. Their quotations are: Western Canal FLOUR 28s. @28s. 6d.; Ohio 34s. @34s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s.@44s. WHEAT 12s.@12s. 6d.; Red 11s.@11s. 6d.@11s. 4d.; closing dull with a downward tendency. CORN had declined 6d.@1s., with a dull market. *Yellow 43s. 6d.@46s. 6d.; Mixed 42s.@43s. 6d.*; White 45s. Several other circulars quote 42s.@43s. 6d. and WHEAT 2d. under the above rates.

The weather had been quite favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report PORK quiet and tending downward. BEEF dull, the qualities firm, but ordinary, rather lower, selling at 124s. LARD 67s.@67s. 6d. BACON, no stock on hand.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Broker's Circular* quotes RICE unchanged. Nothing doing in CAROLINA. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged, *sales at 37s. 6d.@38s.* Nothing doing in CRUDE TURPENTINE or TAR. RESIN quiet—sales of 200 bbls. at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d. to 5s. TALLOW flat at 50s. TOBACCO—no report. COFFEE steady, with a fair demand. No improvement in SUGARS, buyers being disinclined to operate, and prices so irregular that accurate quotations cannot be given.

Freights.

The Liverpool Freight Market had shown no material variation, but weight was scarce and the tendency downward.

London Produce Markets.

Messrs. BARINGS BROS. report COFFEE steady at former rates. SUGARS declined still further, with but little speculative demand. TEA dull. American FLOUR, 42s.@45s. White WHEAT, 8s.@8s. 2d.; Red 7s. 6d.@8s. INDIAN MEAL, Welsh Bars, £8@£8 5s.; Rails, £8@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 77s. 6d.

London Money Market.

Money still dear, but not quite so stringent. Rumors of new loans frustrate the expectation of lower rates. A remarkable feature of the week was the continued advance in the Stock markets of London and Paris, arising mainly from speculation. Consols had advanced, and closed at 90¾. The Bullion in the Bank of England showed an increase of £81,000. Dollars quoted at 5s. 1d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report that a decided improvement has occurred during the week in American Securities. There has been some inquiry for State Stocks, but not enough to effect prices, whilst for Railroad Bonds the demand has been active at improved quotations. Erie and Illinois Central Scrip attracted the most attention.

United States 6s, Stock.....	106
United States Bonds.....	106
Maryland 5s, Sterling.....	90@92
Massachusetts Sterling.....	98@99
Pennsylvania 5s.....	72@74
Pennsylvania Bonds.....	78@80
Virginia 5s.....	83½@84½
Virginia 6s.....	86@88
California 7s.....	78@80
City of Boston.....	90@92
New-Orleans 6s.....	94@96
New-York Central Convertibles.....	94@96
New-York Central, not Convertibles.....	80@83
Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage.....	93@100
Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage.....	84@86
Erie Convertibles.....	74@76
Erie Funds.....	51@53
Pennsylvania Central Firsts.....	88@90
Illinois Central.....	73@75
Illinois Freelands.....	70@72
Michigan Central.....	92@94

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The footings of the Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock.....	$31,262,000
Loans and Discounts.....	50,251,600
Specie.....	5,502,600
Amount due from other Banks.....	6,067,000
Amount due to other Banks.....	6,097,000
Deposits.....	14,269,000
Circulation.....	7,750,000

[illegible] Nyberg (Wyborg) states that the United squadron, under Admiral DUNDAS, were then passing the [illegible]

The British Admiralty publish Lieut. GARNETT's account of the Kinburn affair, but it contains nothing new. Gen. CANROBERT is said to have hinted [illegible] he will have the command-in-chief of the next [illegible] campaign, when the two allied armies will be [illegible]—one in Finland and the other in Courland. At Kiel he had a long interview with Admirals PRIMAS and PREMAUD, and some attribute the Russian council of war to the intimation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg.

The council referred to will comprise all the Russian Generals and Admirals. Generals RUEMANN, SIVERS, PANIOUTIN and others—the object being to settle upon the best measures for the defence of the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremities of Poland. 500,000 men being available for this purpose, exclusive of interior garrisons.

The mission of Admiral GRAMMONT to Stockholm, which was supposed to be with the view of counteracting the mission of CANROBERT is stated to have reference only to unimportant matters of finance, and the trade of Swedish ships to ports of Finland.

The Principalities.

The intrigue continues respecting the choice of a Hospodar. England supports JOHN GHIKA as the most suitable candidate, France and Turkey favor M. CALLIMACHI, while Austria sides with Prince STIRBEY. Austria is said to desire that in future the Hospodars shall be named for life by the Porte, subject to the veto of the Great Powers.

Asia.

There is a rumor, on the authority of a correspondent of the London *Daily News*, that the Russians have taken Kars; but the report may have arisen from a similar rumor of the capture of Kertsch. The report states that the Russians made an unsuccessful assault on the 5th of November, but afterwards took the place. It needs confirmation.

A correspondent of Nov. 12, mentions that OMAR PACHA had divided his force into three corps, he his self with the main body occupying Suchum Kale, while twelve of the detached battalions of Infantry and two regiments of Calvary, under FERHAD and OSMAN PACHA, had gone to Redout Kale, and the corps of MUSTAFHA PACHA with the Tunisian contingent was at Batoum.

Up to the 12th of November, OMAR had not moved from this basis of operations.

Gen. MOUZAKIEFF had established a Winter camp before Kars, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of Prince BEBUTOFF.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have passed a vote of confidence in O'DONNELL, by a vote of 130 against 8.

BELGIUM.

The Second Chamber has voted the War estimates by a large majority.

GERMANY.

Arrangements for the reciprocal circulation of paper money has just been made between Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria. A renewed Conference on German Coinage will be held in Berlin—not Vienna—on the 10th of January.

DENMARK.

The political differences between the King and Prince Royal are made up.

PRUSSIA.

Distress exists in Prussia in consequence of the scarcity of corn—and a considerable disturbances of [illegible]

[illegible] Urrea—Unpopular Conditions of Armistice—Frightful Robberies and Murders—Opposition of the Church to the Government—Affairs at the North.

Our dates from Mexico City are to the 8th inst. The British mail steamer sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th, for Havana, with $3,500,000 on freight. Of this sum $500,000 is for the payment of the interest on the English debt.

A conspiracy had been discovered, which had for its object the overthrow of the present Government and the elevation of Gen. URREA to the Presidency. The plot was a pretty extensive one, and had ramifications with Puebla, Galiscar, and San Miguel. Some [illegible] had been arrested and imprisoned. It was soon to be taken by the City of Mexico, other leading spirits in the movement are [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent, says:

You have seen in the papers the details of the abortive conspiracy of which General URAGA was the head. URAGA had been arrested, and was being brought to Mexico under an escort. The question was debated whether he should be shot, or sent to the Island of Cevallos—the Botany Bay of Guerrero. His companion was to be Father MIRANDA, a celebrated agent of the conservatives, who was surprised in the very act of conspiring at Puebla. The Cabinet, however, having been convoked, decided that the Government was too feeble to resort to extreme measures. Father MIRANDA was, therefore, left in his prison at Washington, and General URAGA was hourly expected, when intelligence was received that he had fled, with the escort which guarded him. Whatever doubts of the guilt of URAGA may have existed, have been dissipated by his conduct. He has violated his parole of honor, given on leaving Mexico, never to engage in any revolutionary schemes.

General URAGA was the founder of the military colonies of Sierra de Guanajuato. He is well known and much loved in that quarter, and will be able to raise an army of some two thousand men—a force sufficiently large to renew agitation in this unhappy and distracted country. URAGA is not a man of much ability, but he has engraved upon his banner a motto which may render him formidable, viz.: "The defence of the interests of the army and the clergy."

Alluding to the condition of affairs the same writer says:

The revolution is daily losing ground, more, I assure you, on account of the errors of its friends, than the efforts of its enemies. The melancholy spectacle daily passing before my eyes, confirms me in the opinion that Mexico is ruined almost beyond resource. Puros, Moderados and Conservatives, are equally impotent. They all write and speak admirably, but are worthless in action. Better for the country would it be, were they less eloquent, and more vigorous.

I believe that ALVAREZ will shortly leave Mexico, and should he do, COMONFORT will be invested with full authority to act for him during his absence. In this event, the moderate party will triumph, and a new Ministry will be formed out of its leaders. There is a vast amount of intrigue and by-play going on. The Moderates and Liberals pay their court to COMONFORT, because he is the least violent of the Ministry, but with a full determination, after using him for their purpose, to oppose, and if possible, overthrow him.

A correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, under the date of the 7th inst., insinuates that the drafts for $3,000,000, presented to the American Government for payment by HOWLAND, ASPINWALL & Co. are not *bona fide* their property; that they have not advanced anything whatever on them; but have merely been paid by the real *spiritoisos* for the use of their names, for the purpose of Americanizing their claims. This is a plausible objection to the payment of them, but one that will need something [illegible]

COMONFORT going "over to the enemy," and ALVAREZ himself being about to return to his native South.

Among the most notable robberies lately committed, was one on the Puebla diligence in which the late Spanish Minister was riding, among others. The band consisted of thirty well mounted and well armed men. Señor LOZANOY ARRENTA was robbed of sixty and odd doubloons, (about $600 or $625,) the brigands returning him one to pay his expenses. On arriving at Vera Cruz, the passengers made declarations, which showed that their losses in money, jewels, watches, &c., amounted in the whole to some $8,000.

The most important decree lately promulgated is one of the 30th ult., depriving ecclesiastical judges of jurisdiction in civil cases, and requising them to forego it, and to hand over to the secular authorities all such cases at present pending. The consequence of this has been to bring down the direct opposition of the clergy with the Bishop of Mexico at their head. The latter had previously to its promulgation protested against it, and subsequently to its passage had declared that he could not comply with it, but would have to appeal to the Pope on the subject, as no other authority could release him from the oath he had taken to maintain these privileges and this jurisdiction of the church. This subject was a subject of discussion up to the date of the latest intelligence.

In regard to the troubles in the State of Tamaulipas, between Generals GARZA and TRACONIS, we have nothing very definite. The papers state that in consequence of the latest news received by the Government from that State, GARZA has been ordered to proceed to the capital, and the hope is fervently expressed that this step may produce the reestablishment of peace in Tampico and in the Department. *A letter from General TRACONIS to VIDAURRI*, dated the 19th of November, is published. The General prefers many charges against GARZA and against other persons in Tampico, professing his fidelity to the Government of ALVAREZ, and his readiness to suit mit his course of conduct during the troubles to his commander-in-chief, VIDAURRI.

At the time this letter was written, Tampico was in a state of siege, declared by TRACONIS for the defence of the town against an expected attack by the forces of GARZA. In this letter, TRACONIS stated that to defend himself he had but 500 men, more than 200 of whom were in the hospital, and he asked a reinforcement of 500 or 600 men, expressing the assurance that with that aid he could put an end to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. It is probable that the demand for GARZA's presence in the capital brought the question of his loyalty to the Government directly to issue.

Our Minister, Mr. GADSDEN, had written a letter to VIDAURRI, denouncing the recent invasion from Texas, and pronouncing Capt. CALLAHAN and his men a band of Vandals.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

State Democratic Convention—Fight with Indians—Indian Depredations—Captain Callahan.

We have Galveston dates to the 9th instant.

The United States transport steamer *Fashion* arrived at Indianola on the 5th inst., with 125 recruits for the army, under the command of Capt. GRAINGER.

The State Democratic Convention is to be held at Austin on the 8th of January next.

A new paper has been issued at Lockhart, Caldwell County, by Messrs. FULTON and ROGAN, called the *Southern Watchman*. This paper will advocate the Democratic creed and Southern rights.

A large United States train of wagons arrived in Corpus Christi on Monday week from Fort Chadbourne and Los Moras. The same train left again on the 5th instant.

A correspondent of the *New-Orleans Picayune*, writing from New-Braunfels, on the 1st inst., gives the following account of the state of affairs in Western Texas. He says:

In one of my letters I mentioned that SAM JONES and a portion of his party had been arrested, and were in Austin jail, on a charge of horse-stealing. As the prosecution failed to prove anything against him, the authorities were constrained to release them. It is generally thought that he has been in league with the Indians in the depredations that have been committed. Whether this is so, whether he has fallen out with his allies, or whether some strangers happened along ignorant of his antecedents, I am unable to say. One thing is certain, he had a most desperate fight with a party of Lipans at his house on the Hondo, some fifty miles from here about two months ago, an account of which, I think has not yet found its way into the papers. He was in his cornfield, when some fifteen redskins made their appearance. He eluded them, and succeeded in getting to his cabin, as also did a German in his employ.

The Indians soon surrounded the house with hideous yells. The old man had but little ammunition, and was, of course, conscious that every shot should tell. When the Indians would attempt to break in the slight door he would shoot, and while he was loading the German would keep them at bay, by pointing an unloaded gun at them through the crevices of the house. They managed this way till the outside of the house was bristling with arrows, aimed at them between the logs, and the old man's powder had given out. At this moment the Indians [illegible]

Alluding to the arrival of Col. OLIVIERI, the *Packet* says:

"The gallant Colonel of the Valiant Legion disembarked on Sunday forenoon. His presence—as well it might—excited a thrilling sensation, in which admiration, gratitude and sympathy comingled.

During the rebellion and siege of 1852-'53, Col. OLIVIERI, with the modesty of true valor, and the purity and disinterestedness inspired in chivalrous natures—by a sense of justice and a love of liberty, rendered services to the cause of Buenos Ayres that can never be forgotten or requited. Of these we have at once the proof and record in the distinctive appellation appropriated to his division—the Valiant Legion—that emulated the personal gallantry and daring of their leader and friend.

During an absence of two years, Colonel OLIVIERI has experienced strange vicissitudes of fortune. Scarcely had he trod the soil of fair Italy, when the rapturous embraces of an attached family were to be exchanged for the gloom of a Roman dungeon. The champion of liberty on the banks of the Plate was now a forlorn captive, the victim of a grim and relentless tyranny on the banks of the classic Tiber! But we shall not dwell on this dark episode of his career, that excited lively sympathies, and called forth the active intercession of powerful friends.

Latest from the Plains—Surrender of the Murderers of the Mail Party—Hostages for Peace, &c.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 14.

By the politeness of an officer of the United States Army, who has just returned from Fort Laramie, we have been placed in possession of reliable information from that quarter several weeks later than anything which has yet been received.

Gen. HARNEY—who, as our readers have been already advised, *is now at Fort Pierre*—previous to his departure from Fort Laramie, made a demand upon the Sioux of the Platte for the murderers of the mail party. He stated that he had already visited punishment upon them for the murder of Lieut. GRATTAN and his command, but that, as preliminary to any conditions of peace, he must have delivered to him those Indians who had committed the murder above alluded to, as also the murderers of GIBSON.

After his departure from Fort Laramie, the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighborhood of the Fort and asked leave to encamp there. This was granted them, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mail party came to the Fort dressed in full war costume, painted for their death song, and gave themselves up, or to use their own expressive language, "*threw their lives away for the good of the tribe.*" They were RED LEAF and LONG CHIN, the two brothers of the "Bear," or MATTHOWAN, who was killed in the affair with Lieut. GRATTAN, and SPOTTED TAIL, a noted brave. At the same time, also, RED PLUME and the SPOTTED ELK, also came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostages for the peace of the tribe. They were all accompanied by their squaws, and were at once placed under guard. Afterwards, they were all brought down to Fort Leavenworth under the charge of Brevet-Major JOHNSON of the 6th Infrantry, and an escort of twenty men. Accompanying these, were Lieut. W. D. SMITH and Lieut. GORDON, the latter of whom only came as far as Fort Riley.

The general disposition of the Sioux of the South Platte seems to incline to peace, and their action in this behalf certainly evinces such a feeling. They would have sent in *all five* of the murderers, but one of them is too ill to be moved, whilst the other has fled the village. In regard to the person who killed GIBSON, they have already sent out runners to bring him in, and he may be expected to be delivered up. The Sioux of the North Missouri are, however, more troublesome, and it is expected that the war with them will have to be renewed in the spring. The troops in that quarter have for the present gone into Winter quarters. The men are doing well, but *the horses are suffering* a great deal, and dying very fast.

The position of the United States troops, as at present disposed in the Indian country, is as follows:

At Fort Laramie there are *stationed* five companies of the 6th Infantry, one company (Captain HEATH'S) of the 9th Infantry, How's Light Artillery Company.

At Fort Pierre, there are six companies of the 2d Infantry, and one company of the 6th Infantry.

At a short distance below Fort Pierre two companies of the 2d Dragoons, under the command of Major GRAHAM, have gone into Winter quarters.

At Loup de Caur, there are stationed two companies of the 2d Dragoons, and one company of Infantry.

At Fort Kearney, there is only one company of the 6th Infantry, under the command of Capt. WHARTON. The fort at Ash Hollow, which was temporarily established, has been broken up and abandoned.

The reports brought in are of a great deal of snow on the Plains. The game is scarce and traveling severe.

We further learn from the same source that the steamer *White Cloud* did not succeed in getting up to Fort Pierre. She only reached the mouth of White River, about sixty miles below the Forts. Flying rumors of difficulties with the Crow and Cheyenne Indians were afloat, but as they came principally from traders who were interested in the matter, but little credit was attached to them.

☞ Don't let the children take into their mouths handsomely enamelled cards, they are poisonous.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tone of the President's Message.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

The Debate in the House, and its Effect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The President's Message has been put in type at the White House, where it remains locked up. The Message is very severe in its tone with reference to England and her diplomacy.

PARKER H. FRENCH had not yet presented himself at the State Department at 5 o'clock to-day. The President and all the Foreign Legation still treat Senor MARCOLETA as the Nicaraguan Minister.

The effect of to-day's debate in the House is favorable. It shows that the National Know-Nothings cannot unite with the Democrats. Also that they make their "Americanism" subordinate to their Pro-Slavery interest—which puts HAVEN and other Northern professed Anti-Nebraska Know-Nothings in a very leaky boat.

It is expected that to-morrow will be wasted in a continuance of discussion. The proposition for a plurality election meets strong opposition from several of the Anti-Nebraska men, which will make it difficult to carry. S.

Prospects of a Speaker—The Senate Printer.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Although the debate in the House, to-day, has resulted to inflame members, the supposition is that a Speaker will be elected before the close of the week.

The nomination of the proprietors of the *Union*, by the Democratic caucus of the Senate, as the printers for that body, is not regarded as indicative of the success of that ticket.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. PRATT gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River.

Mr. BAYARD gave a similar notice relative to Port Penn. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WALKER, rising to a personal explanation, defended Southern Know-Nothings from the attacks of the Mobile *Register*, saying they had not only been a target for the press of the country, but also used here as a battledore and shuttlecock by the Republicans on one side, and the Democrats on the other.

The Democrats here, with obstinate exclusiveness, before the House assembled, nominated their candidate and adopted a resolution which many of the more considerate of them admit was an insult to, and a stigma on, the Members of this floor. The fact must be realized, that if Southern Know-Nothings on the question of this contest, had thrown themselves into the ranks of the Democrats, the result would have been a Pro-Slavery organization. He stated that the Democratic party [illegible]

American Party.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM—WHICH IS THE NATIONAL PARTY?

Mr. JONES (Pa.) said had it not been for Know-Nothingism, Pennsylvania would to-day, instead of being represented by six National Democrat votes, be represented by seventeen. Know-Nothingism in Pennsylvania is perfectly synonymous with Free-Soilism. The gentleman did not mean to impute to him who offered the resolution in caucus, the intention to insult any individual or class. The Democracy stand on what they believe to be principle, without compromise.

Mr. ALLISON, in replying, indorsed the idea of his colleague, who is a National man. Had it not been for the fact that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the action of the last Congress, there would now be seventeen Democrats from that State on this floor, but the Free-Soil and Know-Nothing parties united, and Pennsylvania is now represented by men, a majority of whom condemn the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. WALKER replied, saying, in the course of his remarks, that the adoption of the resolution in the Democratic caucus shows what is by no means uncommon—namely: the proneness of all men to confound principles with party, seeming to forget that the two are essentially different. If no organization was effected to-day he was willing to meet in this Hall, this evening, with those members who are in favor of abiding by the existing laws regarding Slavery, and of admitting new States, whether their Constitutions recognize or prohibit Slavery—the object of the meeting being to devise a plan for organizing the House. In this he believed he expressed the views of a majority of those with whom he acted.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, said there was but one truly National Party, and that voted for Mr. BANKS. The Democrats represent a section, and the gentleman from Alabama had shown that he belongs to a party as sectional as that of the Democratic, inasmuch as he had admitted that he is controlled by the same ideas, principles and thoughts as that party which declares itself in favor of the Kansas bill, and which makes everything else subservient to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Mr. ORR asked Mr. WASHBURNE when he was elected to Congress.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Year before last.

Mr. ORR—Has not your party been since defeated, and the Democrats triumphed?

Mr. WASHBURNE replied the position of parties in Maine, stating that the principal issue was the liquor law.

Mr. ORR—I understand then that the people of Maine like whiskey better than freedom. [Applause and laughter.] I ask another question—were you elected by Know-Nothings?

Mr. WASHBURNE—Not being a member of the Order, I am not aware that I was.

After some further colloquy between Messrs. ORR and WASHBURNE,

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Penn., said he could tell his colleague (JONES) that he would find gentlemen here not afraid of the appellation of Know-Nothings. He then continued to show that the American Party is entirely distinct from the Free Soil Party, and voted in Pennsylvania for NICHOLSON as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. He and his friends were now voting for Mr. BANKS for Speaker, because no man stood fairer on American records than he. They consider the Kansas and Nebraska question as an open one.

Messrs. JONES and CAMPBELL of Penn., had a long dialogue about Pennsylvania politics, keeping up a spirited fire involving personal explanations.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMERICANISM AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, asked whether he did not consider Americanism and Know-Nothingism the same thing.

Mr. JONES—No; I am an American, but have nothing to do with Know-Nothingism, which bodes no good to the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I understand the gentleman to say that the Democratic Caucus platform, as he explains it, offers no bar to Southern Know-Nothings and Democrats coming together.

Mr. JONES—We will not take one plank from our platform—our arms are open, however, to every man differing from us as soon as he repudiates his heresies.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked JONES whether he and his friends would go into such a meeting as that to which they had this morning been politely invited by the gentleman from Albany, Mr. WALKER.

Mr. ORR—I will take that into consideration.

THE DEMOCRATS STAND ON THEIR OWN GROUND.

Mr. JONES—The Democratic party will stand in caucus with none but those standing on that Party's well settled principles.

Mr. ALLISON, participating in the controversy raised by his two colleagues, said the majority of the members in Congress from Pennsylvania, were elected as opponents of the Nebraska bill—this being the great issue of the late election.

MR. STEPHENSON THINKS THE HOUSE NEEDS REPOSE.

Mr. STEPHENSON thought the House needed repose after the intellectual exercises of the morning. As much had been said as the country could digest in two days.—[Laughter.]—and he trusted the House would now adjourn.

Cries of "No," "—" No," "—" Call the roll," "—" Call the roll."

Mr. SMITH of Va., asked Mr. CAMPBELL of Pa., whether Mr. BANKS had not withdrawn himself clear from the Know-Nothing Party.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I don't know.

Mr. DARRALL stated that Mr. BANKS had withdrawn from that party. The Convention which nominated Mr. HOUSTON had been called by the Americans.

ADJOURNS FOR THE DAY.

Mr. SMITH declined his questions, condemning Proscription—supporting of the foreign feature of Americanism, and declaring himself a National man.

MR. GIDDINGS DECLARES IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM.

Mr. GIDDINGS placing himself in front of the Clerk's desky declaimed spiritedly in favor of freedom, and for building the Republican Ship on a rock that the waves of hell might not prevail against it.

Mr. LETCHER called Mr. GIDDINGS attention to the resolution offered by Mr. BANKS and adopted in the Republican meeting, instructing the Committee of Five Rollers be placed on the Standing Committees, and asked various questions in regard to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked he understood that every Northern man was pledged to that doctrine.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio—He says resolutions was a test for him.

Mr. GIDDINGS exclaimed—God forgive me for voting for a man who was not in heart and conscience with it.

Mr. BANKS desired to say if any such resolution was adopted, it was not tendered to him for approval. Nobody had asked him for pledges.

Mr. GIDDINGS was frequently interrupted, and had quite a time answering the various interrogatories put to him from all quarters of the House.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL analyzed the Democratic Party, showing the discordant elements that had arisen on the question of Squatter sovereignty.

MR. JOHNS OFFERS FOR NEW TRIAL.

Mr. JOHNS of Va., in explanation, claimed nationality for his Party, which, he said, like the Democratic Party, has no terms of compromise to offer or accept. We ask no quarter, and regard no man as American who does not stand on the Philadelphia Platform.

He was frequently interrupted by applause from his friends, and listened to with marked attention.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, obtained the floor that the House adjourned.

The galleries were crowded during the day, and much interest was manifested concerning the debate.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The schooner *Bahia*, Captain PETERS, from Nassau, arrived here, reports that the steamship *Crescent City* from New-York, for New-Orleans and Havana, on the 3d inst., was wrecked on the 7th, on Matinada Reef, Bahama Banks. The passengers, crew and baggage were saved and taken to Nassau by the wreckers. The vessel had filled, and it was feared she would prove a total loss. The Intercontinental *Alma* had been chartered to convey the passengers and mails to their destination.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Nos 10, 11, and 12—John C. Wilson et al., use of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company vs. the steamer *Palmetto* and Company; Henry A. Baring et al., use of the same Company, vs. the steamer *Palmetto*; and the Baltimore and Southern Packet Company vs. Henry A. Baring et al. Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The decrees of the Circuit Court in the above cases were affirmed, with costs.

No. 18—Wm. H. Jones et al., vs. Thos. H. League. Error to the District Court of the United States, Texas. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said District Court, for want of jurisdiction in that Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 66, December Term, 1854—James R. Peck et al., vs. John Sanderson. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion of Mr. Rush for a reargument in this cause.

No. 12—Jacob Kinsell, plaintiff, vs. The Board of Directors and President of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument continued by Mr. Lawrence for plaintiff, and Mr. Geyer for defendants.

The Pennsylvania Know-Nothings.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The American Delegates assembling to the number of [illegible] favoring the twelfth section of the platform. A resolution was adopted approving of the course of Messrs. BROWN, KING, MILLWARD and FICKLIN of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, for refusing to coalesce with those who regard outside issues as more important than Americanism in the contest of Speaker, and for the strong national ground assumed by them. A Committee proceeds to Washington with the resolutions to-night.

Marine Disasters—Loss of the Ship William Penn.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The ship *William Penn*, from Philadelphia for Bremen, was abandoned at sea on the 5th of December. She was on her beam-ends, and had five and a half feet of water in her hold. The crew, 25 in number, were all taken off, and arrived at Salem last night, in the brig Water Witch from Para.

The schooner *Flying Dragon*, from New-Orleans for Boston, went ashore near Plymouth Light, on Sunday night last. The vessel remains tight, and will doubtless be got off by lightering.

Examination of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton, charged with the Murder of Wm. Sumner.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The preliminary examination of EDWARD O. COBURN and WARREN DALTON, charged with the murder of WM. SUMNER, commenced to-day in the Police Court. The room was densely crowded. The prisoners are defended by SAMUEL D. PARKER and NATHAN MORSE, Esqrs. The examination will probably occupy two or three days.

The Celebrated Gaines Will Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Supreme Court this morning gave their decision in the case of Mrs. GAINES, reversing the decision of the Second District, and decreeing that DANIEL CLARK's will of 1813 be probated, and that Mrs. GAINES be put in possession of the property.

Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Two trains of the Great Western, (Canada,) and Erie and Ontario Railroad, came in collision this afternoon. The engineers and two firemen were smashed. Two lives were lost, and several persons wounded. Both trains were burned.

Destructive Fire at Memphis, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 17.

A fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday last, destroying the office of the *Appeal*, and the *Eagle and Inquirer*. The *Whig* Office was also considerably damaged.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *El Dorado*, from Havana the 12th inst., has arrived at this port.

The Steamship St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The steamship *St. Louis* sailed from Norfolk for Aspinwall on Saturday last, with 800 troops for Oregon and California.

The Express Robbery—State's Evidence.

From the Boston Daily Times.

Mr. JOHN R. HAZELTINE, who was arrested on suspicion of his being an accomplice in the robbery of the American Express Company, has recognized in the sum of $1,000 to appear as a witness. There is a rumor that one of the alleged robbers has signified his willingness to turn *State's evidence* on condition of a pardon for himself. Yesterday morning, OLIVER KING, one of the arrested parties, was liberated from jail by Justice RUSSELL, who received the required sureties ($15,000) for KING's appearance on the 27th inst. The sureties were furnished by four persons, whose names we have not learned.

The American Express Company have placed attachments upon the property invested in the names of the parties arrested. It is thought that a large portion of the money will be recovered. The rumor in circulation, to the effect that the original box

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In Congress, it will be seen, by our telegraph dispatches from Washington, adjourned yesterday without having even made an attempt to ballot for a Speaker. The day was commenced in fruitless debates, and passionate explanations, and the probabilities of an organization are as near to and uncertain as ever.

☞ On reference to our telegraphic column, it will be seen that the *Crescent City*, which left this port for Havana on the 3d inst., was wrecked on the 7th on the Bahama Banks. The passengers, crew and baggage, were all saved, but it was feared the vessel would prove a total loss.

The News by the Asia.

The peace rumors attract much attention in London and Paris. The London *Times* and one of the opposition organs attach decided importance to them. But it is otherwise with the Continental papers; while from Russia the tone of her press is defiant and the reverse of peace preparations. The least favorable sign in regard to the matter is, that the chief diplomatic movement yet divulged appears to have originated with Austria.

The accounts from the seat of war are not important. OMAR PACHA shows much activity in Asia. In Russia, the effects of the war have driven the Bank of Odessa to a suspension of specie payments and raised the premium on Silver 15 per cent.

The commercial accounts from England are generally favorable, while from Germany, and particularly Prussia, there are complaints of the Corn scarcity. The Cotton market at Liverpool was active. The British Funds advanced on the peace rumors. American Stocks find more favor since the response to the war threatenings of the London press in October.

From Mexico.

According to the latest news received from Mexico, and published in another part of this morning's paper, it would seem that the Republic is as unsettled as ever. Gen. URAGA, a man of some note, has attempted to bring about another revolution, but, though his scheme was frustrated, and he himself arrested, the Government of ALVAREZ is not sufficiently popular to be shielded from the dangers that have threatened and generally destroyed all previous administrations. Throughout the whole country there are symptoms, here and there, of insurrectionary movements. The Church, too, is hostile to the existing Government, and among a people so steeped in prejudice and superstition, its opposition is, to say the least, most formidable.

Already ALVAREZ has grown weary of the responsibility he has been pressed to assume in his old age, and longs once more for the freedom of mountain life. And, while his Ministers are quarreling about party politics and spoils of office, the absence of SANTA ANA's rigorous rule is taken advantage of by banditti, to renew, on a more extended scale, those depredations that were once the terror and curse of the country. As philanthropists, we may continue to hope that, out of the convulsions to which Mexico is periodically subjected, a true Republican Government may one day emerge; but experience would, on the contrary, teach us to believe that a Dictator's sway alone can save her from ruin and decay.

Prussia and the United States.

We, in this country, have had many inducements during the last year to reflect on the points of analogy and of community of interest, which suggests the most cordial sympathy of feeling between Prussia and the United States. The malignant vituperation, with which the people and the government of both countries have been assailed by leading organs of policy and opinion in Great Britain, have compelled reflection on this subject. Neither Prussia nor the United States chose to allow itself to be made the mere instrument of the passions, the prejudices or the weaknesses of the British Government in the present war.

We refused to be coaxed or bullied into a sacrifice of our neutrality, in behalf of the mortal foes of Great Britain lest Russia should prosper in Asia to a point threatening the security of British India. We laughed, in each country, at the cant about a war of civilization against barbarism, with which it was attempted to seduce us from the path of neutrality. In Prussia, as in the United States, enlistments were undertaken by the British Government, in violation alike of the local law and the law of nations, on the monstrous assumption that neutral governments were to wink at it, secretly favor it—in a word, practice a fraudulent neutrality. Prussia, like the United States, has had to vindicate her sovereign rights against the acts of the official agents of Great Britain.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is refreshing to notice how, at length, after the *Times*, *Punch*, and the rest have for twelve months been exhausting the vocabulary of Billingsgate in measureless mendacity of brutal calumniation of Russia, the truth has begun to dawn to the long obfuscated vision of John Bull, as appears by the following statement of the London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*:

"Until lately, nearly all the influential daily journals of England have confounded all moral distinctions, and given a most exaggerated and ludicrous picture of the position of Germany, particularly as relates to the political German Powers, Austria and Prussia. The personal character of the Emperor of Russia, the family connections and relationships, maintained with the press, have held up the Prussian Sovereign and Government to the scorn of the world, while they have lauded the character of Austria—the Power really deserving, we think, both of reprobation and dislike. That Prussia has, from the first, distinctly refused to take any part whatever in the war. She has never deceived the Allies by any talk about an alliance, never played fast and loose with them while she was hand and glove with the Czar, as Austria has done. Prussia has not any very visible interest, either material or moral, political or social, in the war. She has, of course, no inclination to take part in the quarrels of other nations; she has emphatically, clearly and uniformly declared that her policy would be in every sense a neutral one. She did not choose to rush into a dispute with her nearest neighbor in behalf of her distant friends. It appears evident, we think, that every dictate of sound policy required Prussia to act exactly as she has done. The geographical position of Prussia makes her naturally the ally of Russia, and deprives her of all political interest in Turkey. She is not, like England, a maritime power; nor like both England and France, has she foreign interests, colonies, or possessions to defend. The southern march of Russian power cannot injure Prussia, whatever it may England and France. It might be an advantage to Prussia, for it would necessarily remove much of the power of Russia which at present presses upon her borders. Prussia is not, like Britain, separated from Russia by thousands of miles of sea; nor, like France, by a vast extent of land; a few hours would enable a Russian army to reach Berlin. When the Allies ask Prussia to join them they are asking her to transfer the seat of war from the Crimea to the heart of her own territory. Clearly Prussia cannot commit such a suicidal act. The Allies should remember that, in a war with Russia, Prussia has everything to lose and nothing to gain, whilst they have everything to gain and nothing to lose; and for them to ask, almost to demand, that she should quarrel with Russia is both impertinent and unwise. Prussia has never, during the war, professed an interest she did not feel, nor made protestations of alliance and sympathy which she did not intend to carry out by deeds. The English people are, we think, beginning to take a very altered view of the conduct of two leading German nations, and to feel that Austria really deserves the vituperation which has been heaped upon Prussia, and merits none of the praises with which she has been flattered."

We have in these facts another pregnant illustration of the stupid ignorance or infamous corruption, we know not which it is, which lies concealed under the habitual swagger of the London *Times*. It is very well, however. All foreign Governments are to understand that there is, in Printing-house-square, a great manufactory of falsehood, whose business it is to misrepresent and belie, first one Government and then another. LOUIS NAPOLEON had his turn of the calumniation of the *Times*, as gross, while it lasted, as the sycophantic adulation which is now bestowed upon him by the same journal. Austria and Prussia took their turn. It is now that of the United States.

American Aid to the Allies.

In a speech to his constituents, Lord PALMERSTON, not long since, stated that, as regards facility, dispatch, and safety of transportation of men, munitions, and supplies, England was actually nearer to the seat of war than Russia herself, owing to the more tardy, expensive, and unsafe means of land carriage. That noble Lord, however, forgot to mention the fact that, for those advantages, the Allies were greatly indebted to American clippers, without which, in fact, they would have found it impossible to have won the victory of Sebastopol. The *Great Republic*, *Monarch of the Seas*, *Ocean Herald*, and many other of our first-class clippers, have been in the English and French transport service, some for more than a year past, at rates varying from $8,000 to $12,000 per month. For this, their surpassing size, steadiness, and fleetness, as well as their commodious appointments, preëminently fit them.

In addition to this, the Allies are dependent upon this country for provisions for their armies. A few weeks since, the Admiralty, in England notified the great victualling establishments, who are in the habit of supplying the English Navy with salt and fresh meat, that they would receive tenders for four-fold the quantity of meat they furnish in time of peace. They are required to deliver, between the first of last month and the first of next, 15,000,000 pounds of beef and pork, contained in barrels of 300 pounds each. This enormous quantity is deemed necessary for the consumption of the English fleet in the East, and it is inferred from this that the maritime war, in that quarter and in the Baltic, will be conducted in 1856, as it has been in 1854 and 1855.

These supplies, as well as those for the French Army and Navy, will doubtless be mostly furnished by this country; and it is well known that both England and France have been heavy purchasers of American breadstuffs recently, to supply the deficiency in their own crops, and the extraordinary demand produced by large fleets and armies in active service. American lead furnishes all the belligerents with material for bullets, and American powder and cotton—to say nothing of our rifles and revolvers—with the means of making them destructive. American machinery, similar to that in our national armories, is employed for the manufacture of muskets, rifles and pistols, with American engineers to manage it and American sewing and cutting machines to make the clothing of their troops, and American horses supply their cavalry, and American cotton and an American market for its fabrics, furnish them with the sinews of war. So that, notwithstanding the alleged *entente cordiale* between our own Government and that of the Czar, the operation of American ingenuity, enterprise and commerce is, indirectly, in alliance with the Allies.

These are so many arguments in favor of their refraining from anything likely to interrupt friendly relations with us.

In case of war all those clipper ships and thousands of others could, in a short time, be armed and equipped as so many frigates, to make reprisals upon the commerce of our enemies, and the supplies that we now furnish to other countries, from our surplus, would be required for our own military and naval forces, while our industrial arts and resources, like those of Great Britain during the wars with the first NAPOLEON, would receive such impulse and development as would make us the most productive and independent nation on the globe. As soon as we should have conquered a peace, as we always have in every war in which we have ever engaged, these privateers could again [illegible] and in Cuba, [illegible] the third time, and bring the Chinese another and more effective, with a few others, and a [illegible] of "Little Dorrit." In Chapter IV. is a commencement of [illegible]—but we must not anticipate.

It is too soon, as yet, to form a decided opinion upon these works, but there is very promise of the living worthy of the world-renowned author, the first writer of fiction now living. He has imagination, feeling, quaintly, and a good purpose, always. THACKERAY, on the contrary, owes his success to the closeness of his observation. DICKENS, a social reformer, would gently lead the world from bad to good. THACKERAY, a satirist, appears to delight in fretting the wound rather than in seeking to heal it.

There are some touches of expression in "Little Dorrit" which none but DICKENS could have written, so entirely are they in his own peculiar manner. For example, in the third chapter, the description of Mrs. Clennam, a hard Christian, who, "stern of face and unrelenting of heart, would sit all day behind a Bible—bound like her own construction of it on the ardest, basest, and straightest boards, with one dinted ornament on the cover like the drag of a chain, and a wrathful sprinkling of red upon the edges of the leaves—as if it, of all books! were a fortification against sweetness of temper, natural affection, and gentle intercourse." Or the mention of the "narrow *alley* leading to the river, where (on a wet Sunday) a wretched little bill, Found Drowned, was weeping on the wet wall." Or the description of the old servant who had "nothing about him in the way of decoration but a watch, which was lowered into the depths of its proper pocket by an old black ribbon, and had a tarnished copper key moored about it to show where it was sunk." We might multiply examples, for the story abounds in them.

Legislative Committee at Ward's Island.

The Committee appointed by the Senate, (Senators BISHOP, PRATT and HALE,) to investigate affairs on Ward's Island, went down yesterday, under the conduct of Capt. CRAWFORD and the other Commissioners of Emigration, to make their examination. To give more dignity to the occasion, the Commissioners also invited the City and Kings County members and members elect of the Legislature, and several distinguished visitors in town, to join the party. Carriages left the Astor House with the guests at 11¾ A. M., and reached Ward's Island about 1 o'clock. They took the circuit of the Refuge, the Medical and Surgical Wards, the "nursery," &c., looking into a little of everything, peeping into the bakery, wash-rooms, workhouses and nurseries, trying to find a slatternly room, or a hall out of perfect condition, but they saw little that was the work of the Board that was not to be commended. Dr. CARMICHAEL showed the young gentlemen some things that spoiled their appetites in his department, and some things which they will remember as sermons on retribution. Dr. FAY led the party through his Wards, and, indeed, showed up everything that any one expressed a desire to see.

Nor were things snugged up for this occasion. A very short time since, we popped in upon the Refuge and Hospital quietly and alone, and we must confess that things looked then just as they did yesterday.

The Commissioners are doing a great work of reform here. The diminished emigration has diminished their funds, and they have been at their wits' ends to make the ends of the year meet. They secured the services of Capt. PILLSBURY, whose extraordinary success at the Albany Penitentiary promised them extraordinary improvements here; these promises have already commenced their fulfilment. The Captain is a noted disciplinarian, and that begins to tell very distinctly upon the whole company of employes. The yards have a more wholesome odor; the old nuisances are to a great extent abated, the smell of gangrened flesh and of poultices is not so apparent.

We suspect the Board is exerting itself unusually to back their agent in securing these reforms. God speed them—there certainly was need enough.

The inspection over, the party went down to the Warden's new house, and partook of a smashing dinner. That over, speeches followed. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President, welcoming the guests; Senator SICKLES, responding in a speech unusually dull for him for the elect Senators; Senator BISHOP, for the Committee, in a *curious* speech, deprecating the [illegible] of economization, on the ground that we [illegible] to fill our farms and [illegible] with [illegible] Drs. CARMICHAEL and FAY happily and pithily [illegible] the Medical Staff; Jos. PULITZER, for the Press, eloquently; Mr. [illegible] for "Sam," oratorically; Mr. O'KEEFE and others variously. Mr. VERPLANCK, Capt. MARSHALL and Capt. PILLSBURY were made to blush by the warm eulogies of those that knew them best, while proposing their healths.

We believe in such occasions. The turkeys and ducks, &c., all that will have a resurrection and flock back ten-fold through the Legislative favor that a bare visit to the Institutions must secure. Then for outsiders there is no such opportunity to guage the calibre of our new members as a good dinner affords. So it was a profitable day all around—and certainly a pleasant one.

Stephen H. Branch to the Public of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inasmuch as Mayor WOOD and Recorder SMITH (Police Commissioners) have assured me that they shall reject all my Brandon and American affidavits respecting the alienage of GEORGE MATSELL, Chief of Police, at his approaching trial, I hereby respectfully request all persons who have any knowledge of the history of the MATSELL family, before or since their arrival in America, to forward it immediately to the residence of Alderman BIRDS, No. 3 Attorney-street. It seems hard that nearly the entire evidence I have obtained in either hemisphere should be rejected by Mayor WOOD and Recorder SMITH, who profess to be Americans in birth and emotion, but whose unfair and ungenerous decision strongly indicates their intention to protect MATSELL at all hazards against the facts and sympathies of their own countrymen. Moreover, many of those who gave affidavits are in the vale of years, and Mrs. CUDLIPP, a very important witness, has a very aged mother, and a husband who has been utterly blind for fifteen years, both of whom require her constant attention. Mrs. CUDLIPP owns land in Bloomingdale, adjoining the estate of Mayor WOOD, who is well acquainted with Mrs. CUDLIPP, who came to America in the ship with the Chief of Police in 1817. Mrs. POLLOCK, another witness, of No. 11 Greenwich-avenue, must be eighty years old. LETITIA MILLIGAN resides at Geneva, four hundred miles distant, and a journey to New-York at this inclement season might result in her death. And so it is with numerous other witnesses. But what renders the conduct of the Mayor and Recorder the more reprehensible, is the reception of my Brandon and American affidavits by the Board of Aldermen, and MATSELL's condemnation and removal after the mature consideration of these affidavits. The American Aldermen did not require those who are tottering on the confines of the tomb to be dragged in Winter (from City and country, at the peril of health and life itself) into the exciting atmosphere of a Court. And whatever the Mayor and Recorder may say, the Board of Aldermen is a higher power than they, and its decision will be confirmed by the Court of Appeals, and by the Legislature in its obliteration of the Police Commissioners and a new charter. The Board of Aldermen, as a branch of the Common Council, is the general supervisory power of the City, and has jurisdiction over municipal abuses, alienage and usurpation. The Aldermen can try the Mayor; but the Mayor cannot try the Aldermen, although he has "tried" some of them lately for his own personal purposes, with whom, presto! he is now chock by jowl for the same purposes. The Mayor can veto the Aldermen, two-thirds of whom can re-veto him, and consign him to silence in matters of general legislation. Municipal, State and National Governments have three departments: executive, legislative and judicial, and although all are equally important in their respective spheres, yet the Legislature is the most comprehensive, numerous and essential of the three departments, and a people's rights are most secure with the legislative power. And Mayor WOOD's startling "one-man power," as exercised in his refusal to nominate a successor of MATSELL, is a usurpation of the municipal legislative power of the most dangerous character, and should be resisted at every peril. My last hope in reference to MATSELL is with the Legislature and the Court of Appeals, and yet, as the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, I trust that all those who gave affidavits respecting the alienage of GEORGE MATSELL will be at the Mayor's office at ¼ o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, and corroborate their affidavits. And if the arts and influence still avail to [illegible] the attempt, I will only [illegible] resisted for some and every effort made to obtain [illegible] of the witnesses [illegible] and [illegible] with bribes not to come. I have [illegible] indorse me through Alderman BIRDS, so that if any have those aliens locked safely through our ranks, who have had possession of our Municipal Govern[illegible] not be a quarter of a century, and who still defy the Legislature, the Common Council, the Courts and the people. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The Consumption Hospital.

The Trustees of this Institution, chartered by an act of the late Legislature, held a meeting at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the evening of the 17th inst. The Board having been made full by the election of members to fill vacancies, now consists of the following gentlemen as Trustees: Hon. Peter Cooper, John P. Crosby, Esq.; John H. Griscom, M. D.; Abiezer Clarke, M. D.; Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq.; William Miles, Esq.; Thomas D. Andrews, M. D.; George D. Phelps, Esq.; Edward Vernon, Esq.; James M. Quinn, M. D.; Wm. Hoyt, Esq.; Wm. Denniston, Esq., and Edmond Dwight, Esq.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, President pro tem., announced that the first business before the Board would be the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, when it appeared that the following persons were unanimously voted by all the members present:

President—Hon. PETER COOPER.
Vice-President—GEORGE L. PHELPS, Esq.
Treasurer—JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the Metropolitan Bank.
Secretary—A. JONES, M. D.

On motion, a Committee of two members was appointed to nominate suitable persons to fill the following Committees, of three each, viz:—A Committee on Finance, a Committee on Supplies, and an Executive Committee, and report to the next meeting of the Board. JOHN P. CROSBY and WILLIAM HOYT, Esqs., were appointed the said Nominating Committee.

WILLIAM MILES, Esq., offered a resolution in favor of recognizing an out-door department of said Consumption Hospital, which was discussed, and its further consideration postponed to another meeting.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, a Committee of five members was appointed by the Chair to draft an address to the public in behalf of this important institution, and report at the next meeting. Dr. CLARKE, JOHN P. CROSBY, WILLIAM MILES, Dr. ANDREWS, and Dr. JONES, were nominated as said Committee, to which, on motion, the Chairman was added, and, by agreement, made Chairman of said Committee.

On motion a Committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. PETER COOPER and inform him of his election as President of the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, whereupon, on motion, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in January next, 1856.

Law vs. Fillmore.

It is evident that in the next K. N. Convention at Philadelphia there will be two candidates only presented from this State—GEORGE LAW and MILLARD FILLMORE. The friends of the respective candidates are carrying on the contest with spirit. In addition to the names heretofore published, we have the following:

In the District embracing the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, FREDERICK C. WAGNER is delegate, and JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH and Dr. BLANDALE alternates. Mr. WAGNER is Grand Sachem of the O. U. A.'s in this State, of which Order Mr. LAW is a member. Though claimed by the DICKERSON men, the GEORGE LAW men are satisfied with him.

In the District embracing the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, New-York, and the city of Williamsburg, the delegates failed to agree upon a mode of representation, whereupon the Williamsburg delegates by themselves elected G. C. DEAN, of New-York, as delegate. He is set down as a FILLMORE man first choice, but a New-York man any how, which means probably that Mr. LAW's friends expect his vote.

In the District embracing the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, JOHN BULLOCK, the K. N. Deputy for the County, is delegate, and GEORGE [illegible] is said not committed, we believe.

[illegible] opposed sentiment that a majority of the delegation from this State will be for LAW and [illegible] Nebraska tendencies opposes FILLMORE. It does not, however, seem that LAW is the man yet, for the Southern delegates are straining every nerve for [illegible] We advise our K. N. friends to possess their souls in patience and

when package they

"*all* will take a ride,"

if not to the White House, up Salt River. Meanwhile, by reading the TIMES, they will be kept posted up.

Anti-Slavery Drama at the Tabernacle.

Mrs. MARY E. WEBB, "the colored SIDDONS," read last night before an appreciative audience, at the Tabernacle, Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's Drama of the "Christian Slave." The reading was capital, the different tones of the different characters so well sustained throughout, that with the eyes closed one would have been sure that different readers were engaged upon the parts. We have certainly that Mrs. WEBB, who is a pretty and a bright mulatto, will repeat the entertainment. It was furnished last night under the auspices of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON in the Chair, assisted by two ladies.

Resignation of Judge Stuart.

We understand that City Judge SYDNEY H. STUART has sent his letter of resignation to Albany. The Judge protests his innocence, but thinks it his duty to resign, because the ermine should not be tainted even with suspicion.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening at their rooms, in the Hall in Red Hook Lane. C. F. SMITH, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, asking the privilege to use a portion of School House lot No. 11, in Washington-avenue, on which to temporarily erect a Lecture Room. Referred to the Local Committee.

Communication from BURGESS & Co., in relation to "TOWER's Grammar of Composition." Referred to the Book Committee.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS the Schools were authorized to close on the 21st inst. until January 2d, 1856.

REPORTS.

A report of the Finance Committee, apportioning the General School Fund, amounting to $137,926 76, of which sum $25,800 was apportioned for Printing, Janitors' Salaries, Salaries of Officers, Fuel, Addition to Libraries, Music Teachers, Evening Schools, Normal Schools and Contingent Expenses.

The sum of $9,150 was apportioned for additional teachers.

The balance, $12,976, was apportioned among the several schools, for teachers' salaries for the fiscal year commencing Feb. 1, 1856, as follows:

No. 1, $4,200; No. 2, $1,100; No. 3, $3,000; No. 4, $4,250; No. 5, $4,400; No. 6, $4,950; No. 7, $4,625; No. 8, $4,500; No. 9, $1,550; No. 10, $2,850; No. 11, $2,950; No. 12, $3,550; No. 13, $1,700; No. 14, $5,050; No. 15, $5,450; No. 17, $4,100; No. 18, $5,000; No. 19, $5,900; No. 20, $1,500; No. 21, $1,275; No. 22, $3,900; No. 23, $1,200; No. 24, $1,975. Primaries: No. 1, $700; No. 2, $600; No. 4, $600; No. 5, $750; No. 6, $700. Colored Schools: No. 1, $1,800; No. 2, $800; No. 3, $1,000.

A majority report of the Finance Committee adverse to the policy of furnishing the schools with books, &c., free of cost, was accepted and laid on the table to be considered at the next meeting of the Board, together with a minority report on the same subject.

This question will excite much discussion, and demands the greatest consideration.

The amended report of the Normal School Committee will probably be before the Board, also, at the next session.

After some other unimportant matters, the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in January, 1856.

School Concert.

☞ The girls of Miss DEAN's Grammar School, No. 19, will give a Concert at the Odeon this evening, the receipts to be applied to the purchase of a school piano. Much pains has been taken to prepare for this Concert, and it promises (if what we saw at repeated rehearsals is any indication) to be a most admirable and delightful occasion, and well worthy in its object and character of an overflowing house. We speak from the record, as some of our own little ones are on the programme. Give the juveniles a rouser.

Musical Matinee.

Messrs. MASON and BENDEMANN gave their second musical *matinée* yesterday at Dodworth's Rooms. A very large and attentive audience assembled to listen to the programme, and remained with exemplary patience to the end.

The first piece on the programme was BEETHOVEN's Quartet in F, (No. 7, Opus 59,) one of that great master's most vigorous and happy compositions. Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, and BENDEMANN, rendered it with great integrity, preserving throughout the beauty of the design of the work, but sometimes sacrificing its delicacy by false intonation. Mr. THOMAS is a young and praiseworthy artist, who reads with great accuracy, but who is not quite so steady in the upper part of the instrument as a sensitive ear requires. There was nothing, however, to call for condemnation, and very little even of false intonation to mar the effect of a great and thoroughly appreciable work. There are some admirable figures for the violoncello in this quartette, and Mr. BENDEMANN brought them out in all their chaste perfection like an artist, as he is. No. 2 was described as a Meditation on BACH's first Prelude for the piano, arranged by CHAS. GOUNOD. Mr. GOUNOD's meditations, if they are all like this, must be of a very dry and rudimental character. This one is decidedly suggestive of the meditations of the elder WILLIAM, who used to stare at a copper boiler without thinking of anything in particular. We really think that Mr. GOUNOD must have meditated on BACH's theme in a similarly unproductive frame of mind. By splitting up a good prelude into three parts, he has neither improved the one nor made the others interesting. No. 3 was a ballade in A flat, by CHOPIN, (opus 47,) a delightful composition, nicely played by Mr. MASON. No. 4, the last piece in the programme, was ROBERT SCHUMANN's quartette in F flat major, for piano, violin, viola and violoncello, a finely conceived and finely executed work. The subjects of his four movements are artistically defined, and elaborated with classic ease and finish. The performance of this quartette was admirable. It is almost unfair to particularize any one artist for commendation where all labored so zealously, but we cannot help again expressing our satisfaction with Mr. MASON's admirable assistance at the piano. Classical chamber music is unquestionably this gentleman's forte, and we are inclined to think that he has no superior in America.

Academy of Music.

It will probably rain to-night, or snow; or do both, or do neither; or be very warm, or very cold. There will, without doubt, be a sufficient cause for a slim house at the Academy. If the philosophic critic pursues his investigations beyond mere elemental causes, he will find an additional reason why there should be a slim house, in the fact that the "Barber" is performed—an Opera that *should* draw better than any other in the *repertoire*, but somehow *don't*. To those who are not prejudiced by precedent, we would hint that the treat is a rare one. People of taste feel very much obliged to Mr. PAYNE for playing this Opera again.

Harper's Magazine for January.

This *is* taking Time by the forelock. *Harper* out a fortnight before date. Who complains?—who, having a handsome payment due to him next month, dare grumble when the debtor handsomely liquidates the debt at once? The illustrated articles are especially good in this number, both as respects quality and quantity. There are "January First, A. D., 2,000,"—an old idea cleverly worked out; a further portion of "Virginia Illustrated," racy as its predecessors and very rich in negro traits and characters; "The way to get blown up," discoursing on lethal machines in war; "Passages of Eastern Travel," related by an American; together with a variety of caricatures and quaint picture teachings, concluding with the usual fashion-plates. There are other papers of interest.

The great attraction, however, of this number of *Harper* is the commencement of DICKENS' new serial, entitled "Little Dorrit," which, by the way, is the name of one of the female characters. DICKENS, for this work, has evidently taken a wider field and prepared a larger canvas. The story opens in the prison at Marseilles, thirty years ago, and the first characters exhibited are a couple of jail-birds. This chapter is much in the EUGENE SUE style, with a mole-dramatic atmosphere pervading it. The next, very much in DICKENS' own natural manner, introduces a party of travelers from the East, on their return to England, and on the eve of getting out of quarantine at Marseilles. With the whole of this party the reader instantly becomes on terms of acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Meagles, as intently English, self-boasted as "practical people," and doing kind actions on that pretence, without taking credit for them; little Pet, the daughter; Tattycoram, her handmaid,—who promises to supply some of the passionate action of the story; and Miss Wade, a reserved Englishwoman, whose heart has grown dry before its time;—these are of the quarantine party, and, at the close of the chapter, we feel as if we had known them all. A Sunday in London—a wet Sun-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—NEW-YORK, OCT. 15, 1855.—Messrs. C. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in informing you that the HERRING SAFE, which we purchased from you some years ago, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, from fire, at the destruction of our store built in Brooklyn early on a morning of the 15th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat, and when, after it had become cooled off and opened the contents were found perfectly uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to the public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other makers in a similar sense, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the manufactory) on the doors of the safe, is now for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors for the same, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

C. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Walnut-st., New-York.

"DON'T FORGET THE COFFEE URN!" such was the charge given Mr. Smith, as he left his house to go down town. The truth is, his excellent wife feared "head aches" more than she loved coffee, and so the urn—a splendid one—for $25, (he might have had one for $6;) he also took a cake basket, a castor, and a few more for the children, remarking, as he was going out, that if there was not enough to treat all his friends on New Year's Day, he would be ashamed of himself. The purchase was effected at WILLIAM H. HOOPER & CO.'s, who have to be satisfied with a retail trade of the value of $10, either of which, of course, he would obtain at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 1 and 3 Bowling Green.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and ornamental articles for presents, consisting of Work-boxes, Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Odor-stands, Portfolios, Envelope-cases and Cases, Mouchoir and Glove-boxes, Travel-cases, Tête-et-stands, Perfume-bottles, Pocket-books, Purses and Purses, Music-boxes, Chessmen and Backgammon, Papier Mâché Fancies, Fans, Opera Glasses, Card-cases, Pocket-knives, Razors, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 307 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 174 Fulton-st. These Baths not only extract metallic poisons from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous pains, weakness of constitution, and other diseases of a spinal affection, nervous debility, and all eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his personal attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 719 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction, selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Importers, in order to clear off our immense stock previous to taking stock in the Spring. Toy Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Portfolios and Other Purses and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Fancy Goods, in such variety as can only be found at ROOSEVELT'S Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the most splendid Dolls ever imported, just received from Germany, at WILLIAM H. HOOPER & CO.'s, No. 307 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

CHINA DOLLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINA Dolls, at a good deal less than Broadway prices, viz., 12c. and 14c., at CANTRELL'S, No. 259 Bowery. Can also find at CANTRELL'S cash and pliable Rubber Goods for invalids, at low prices. Please do not forget No. 259 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Those Safes secured by Brahmen's La Salle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees excel in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the great desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Second Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible. The admiration of the world; the envy of imitators. True to Nature. Produces instantly, a fine curly head of hair, and is guaranteed the best article for a bad Dye. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—THIS PURGATIVE AND efficacious purifier of the blood acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the other functions and the circulation, and expels any irregularity and consequent disorder of action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OR ONE DOLLAR PRICE.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROOSEVELT'S Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENTION to the sale advertised to take place on the 20th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, 50 feet 3 in. flat and 200 ft., and running through to the 50-ft. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement column of *Courier*, *Express*, *Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—A BEAUTIFUL GIFT FOR a brother, a sister, or friend, is one of our handsome French China Dinner Sets. To close out our present stock, we offer these at less than the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 691 and 693 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—NEW STYLES just opened, expressly for the Holiday trade. Prices now—prices very low.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 691 and 693 Broadway.

CHANDELIERS FOR GAS.—OUR LAST IMPORTAtions from France for this season now receiving. Also, a beautiful variety of Bronzes.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 691 and 693 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling number 100, cheaper than ever sold before. The best quality for family sold at 50 per spool; we now sell 6 spools for 25 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REMEMBER THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Carpets, &c., at the spacious warerooms, No. 429 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) commencing at 10 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer. Full particulars, see advertisement in this paper.

BLACK AND WHITE FEATHERS.—A LARGE ASsortment by ISE, FELT & HALL, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

PUBLIC MEETING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERSONAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FURS.

MILLINERY.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, FURNITURE, &c.
BY CATALOGUE—FOR CASH.
HENRY H. LEDDS & CO. WILL SELL,
AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NO. 19 VESEY-ST.,
A LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Doeskins, Vestings, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, Crinolines, Corsets, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Trimmings, Millinery Goods, Furniture, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
Now ready and open for examination.
HENRY H. LEDDS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 19 Vesey-st.

HENRY H. LEDDS & CO. WILL SELL
AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NO. 19 VESEY-ST.,
A LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Doeskins, Vestings, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, Crinolines, Corsets, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Trimmings, Millinery Goods, Furniture, &c.
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Now ready and open for examination.
HENRY H. LEDDS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 19 Vesey-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, Overshoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
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THOS. B. YOUNG, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 9 Bowling-green

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Weekly Statement of the Boston Banks.

The Chief Signal Officer.

Cotton Gray Sheetings.

Terms for the Daily Times.

Terms for the Weekly Times.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly Times.

Terms for the Tri-Weekly Times.

Terms for the Weekly Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Tri-Weekly Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Daily Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Sunday Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Daily Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Weekly Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly Times Club Papers.

Terms for the Tri-Weekly